

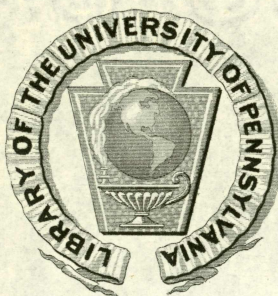
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Glimpse of its  
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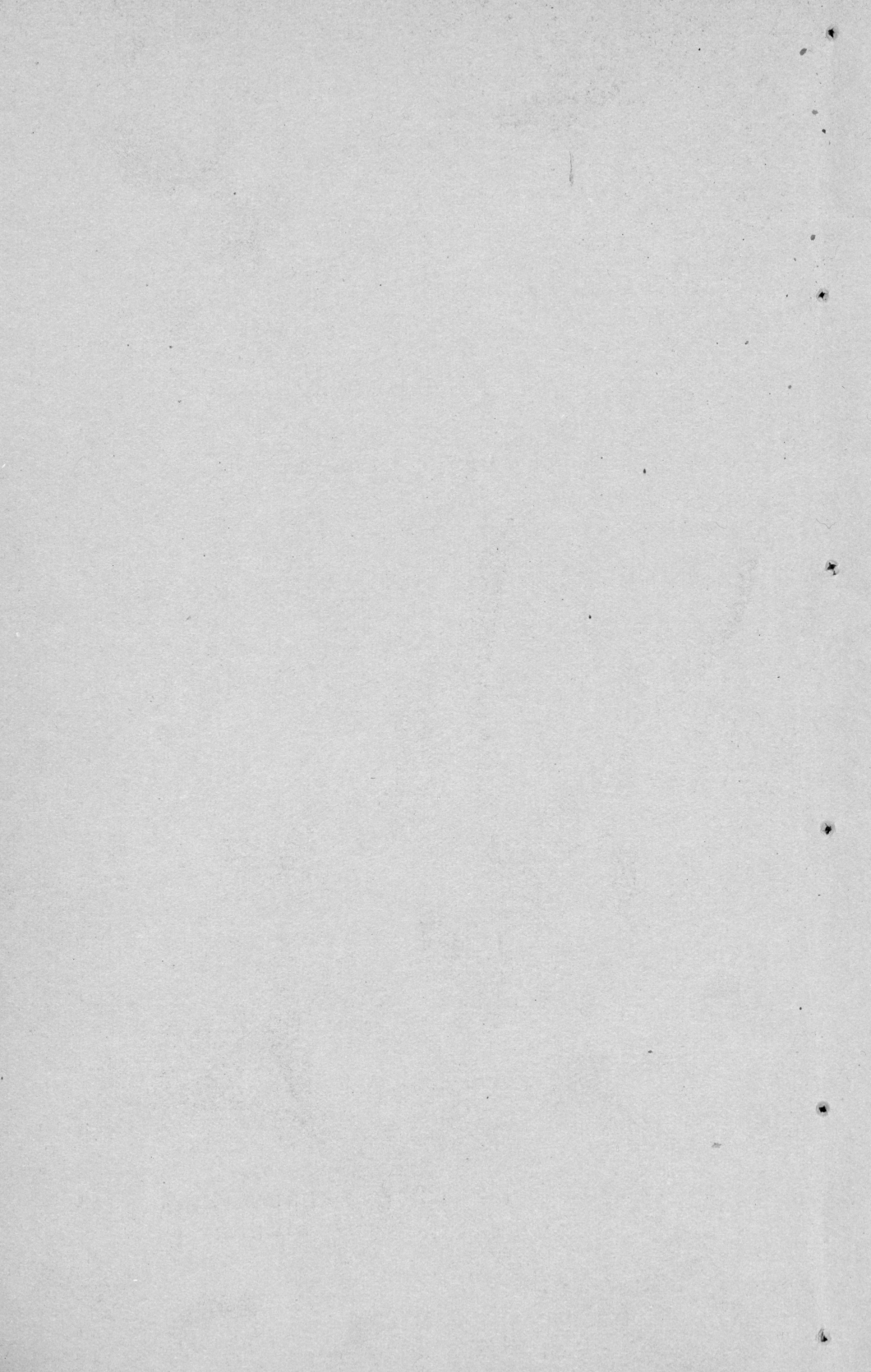
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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

A Glimpse of Its Military Activities

1917-1918









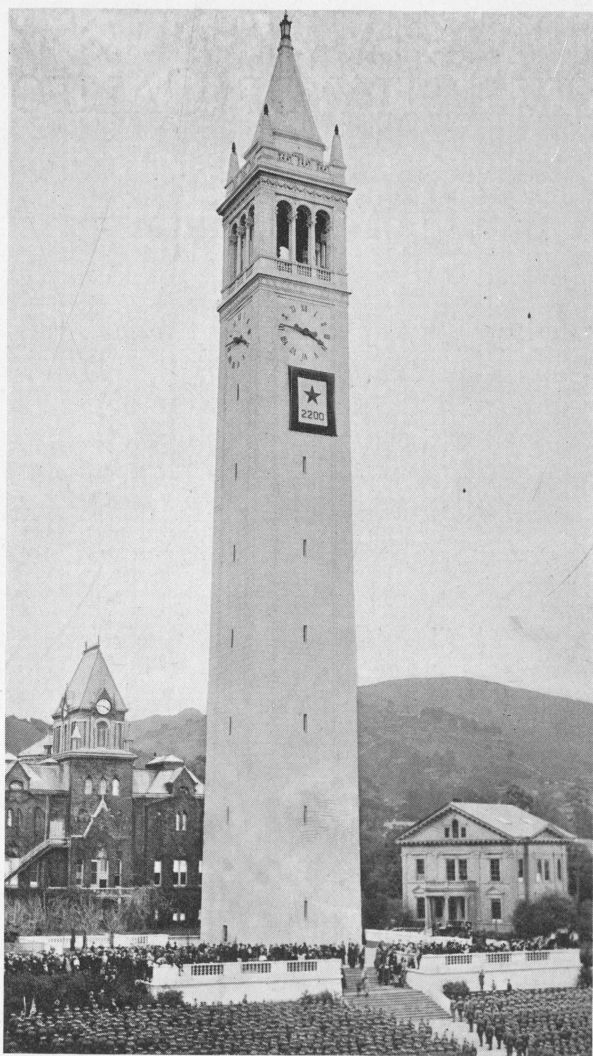
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

A Glimpse of Its Military Activities

1917-1918

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OF  
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LIBRARY





THE UNIVERSITY'S FIRST SERVICE FLAG

Unfurled March 22, 1918. Eight months later the  
flag bore 3500 stars.

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HENRY VANIA  
OF  
UNIVERSITY



A-3-19. 919 Dr Smith

Student army training corps

Military training - U.S. Coll. & Univ.  
Eur. war, 1914 - date

U.S. - Hist. - Eur. war, 1914 - date

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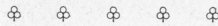


ON February 13, 1917, ten days after the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, President Wheeler presented to the Regents a request that he be empowered, in the event of a declaration of war, to place the University of California, with all its equipment and resources, unreservedly at the disposal of the government. The response of the Regents was an immediate vote giving the President full power to act as he had suggested. This resolution was at once communicated to the War Department, and after the declaration of war one of President Wheeler's first acts was to invite the State Council of Defense to call upon the University for any service within its power. Long before war was actually declared, however, the University had been quietly preparing within its various departments to perform the work that was to be required of it, and the noble phrases of President Wilson's message to Congress were still ringing in our ears when the concrete development of a programme of war service was begun. Step followed step with startling rapidity. Conferences were held, schools were organized, new departments of instruction were added, existing courses were altered to meet new demands, and the individual members of the University—students, faculty, and alumni, alike—were called upon to undertake the work each was best qualified to perform. The response was immediate and wholehearted. During the nineteen months of

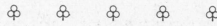
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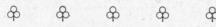
America's participation in the war, the University gave itself in ever-increasing measure to the supreme task, and the signing of the armistice found it transformed into a huge military machine, its drill grounds thronged with marching battalions, its campus covered with barracks and tents, its walks resounding to the tread of sentries, its classrooms filled with the uniforms of army and navy, its laboratories given over to the investigation of the problems of war, and its members one and all, men and women, faculty and students, undergraduates and alumni, devoting themselves to their country's cause—3500 of them in active service with the colors.



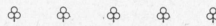
The first step in this transformation came on April 10, four days after the declaration of war, when the Military Bureau opened its doors.



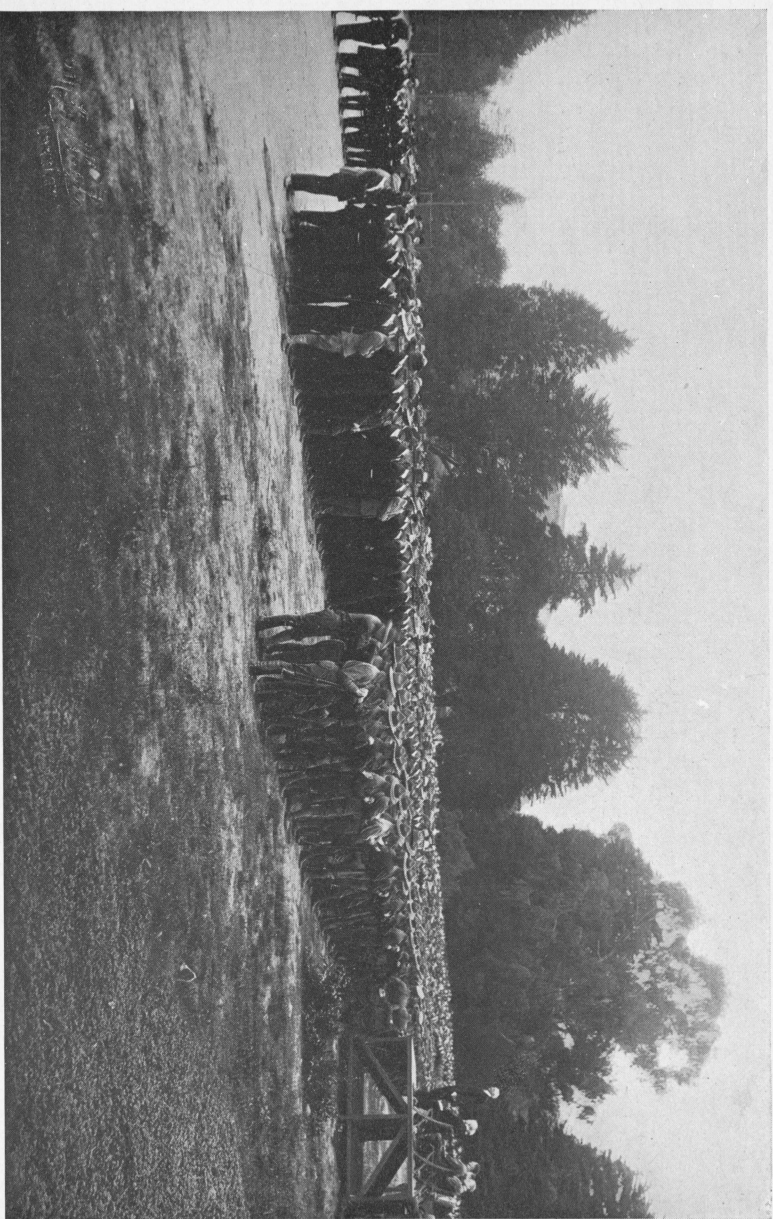
May 15 witnessed the entrance of 250 University of California students and graduates into the First Officers' Training Camp at the Presidio in San Francisco as candidates for commissions.



May 21 the School of Military Aeronautics received its first group of prospective aviators.



June 18 a special course of seven weeks in military science and tactics opened.



THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE  
On Tuesday, October 1, the young men of the S. A. T. C. and Naval Unit took the soldier's oath to serve their country.



August 27 the University sent a goodly quota to the Second Officers' Training Camp.

♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

October 15 the first Ordnance School was begun with an enrollment of nineteen, followed on November 26 by the second Ordnance School with an enrollment of thirty-two.

♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

January 5, 1918 saw the opening of the Third Officers' Training Camp, in which the University's quota was entirely filled.

♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

January 7 the first naval preparatory course of the University Extension Division was begun at San Francisco. At Berkeley a week later similar courses were begun with an enrollment of 100 students.

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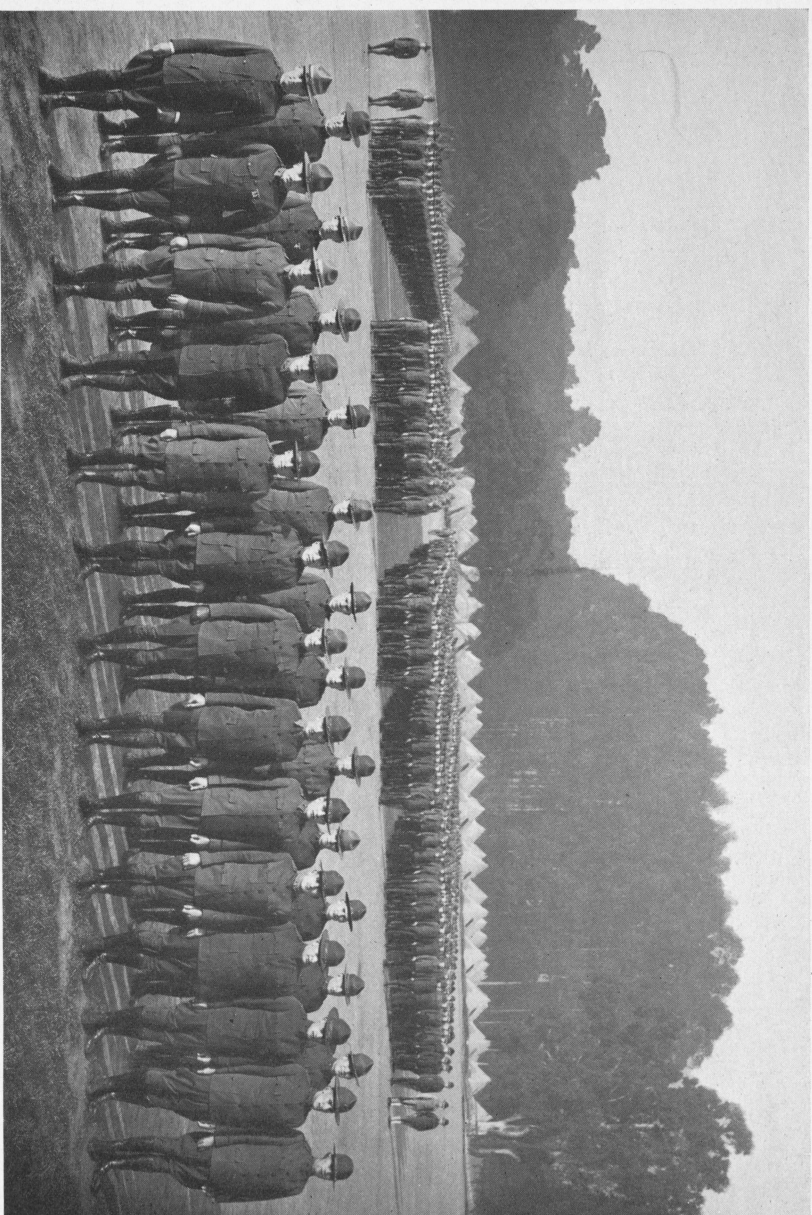
March 11 the Fourth Ordnance School opened with an attendance of fifty.

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March 15 the University Extension Division offered its second series of naval courses, and on the same day the Fourth Officers' Training Camp opened.

♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

March 23 thirty-nine University students entered the competitive examinations for the Navy at Norfolk, Virginia.



THE STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS

A comparison of this with the preceding picture, taken a few weeks before, will be instructive.



May 20 the third series of Extension courses in naval subjects began.

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July 1 saw the inauguration of the School of Vocational Training.

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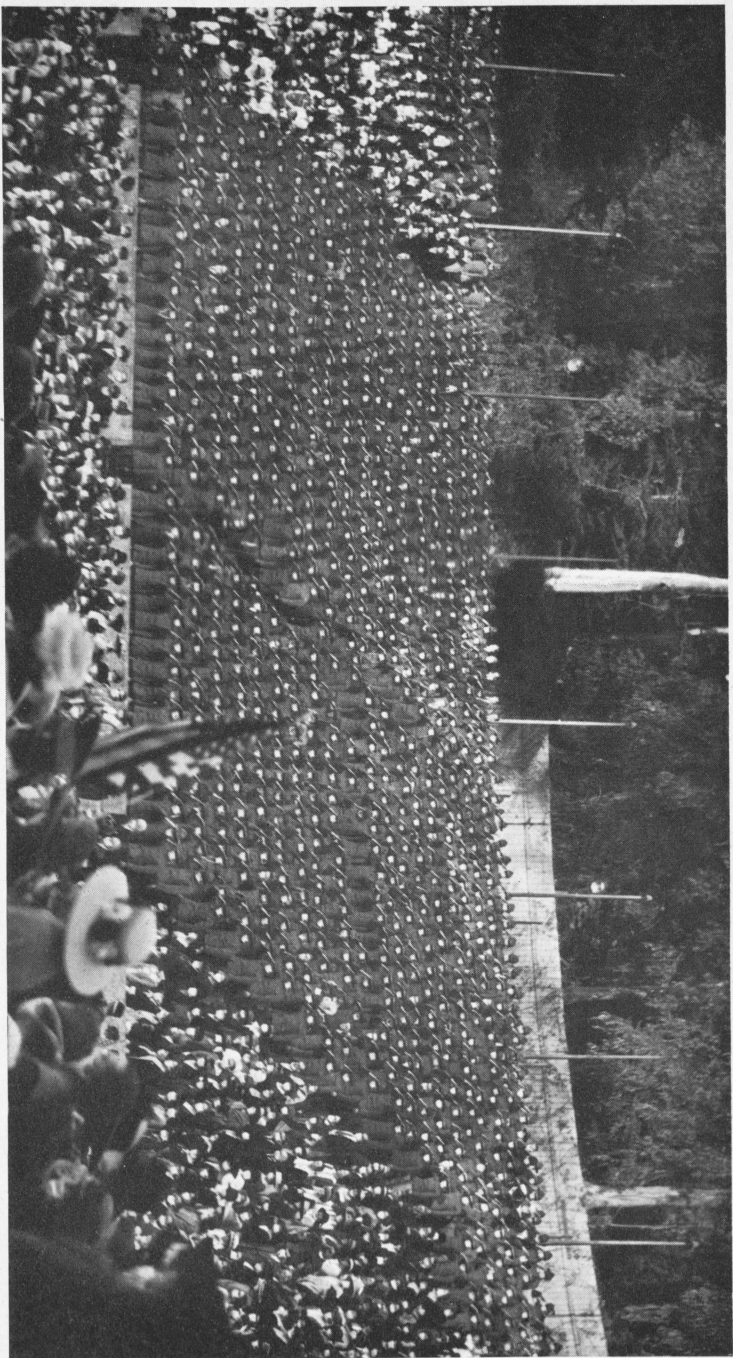
August 3 preliminary plans for the establishment of the Students' Army Training Corps were received from Washington, and on September 8 the University signed the contract with the government. In three days a site for barracks was cleared, actual construction began two days later, and by October 1 three of the eight barracks were completed. Fifteen hundred members of the Students' Army Training Corps and Naval Unit formally took the oath on October 1.

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December 11 the last retreat was held, and the process of demobilization was completed December 21.

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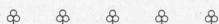
Exclusive of the 2000 men in the Students' Army Training Corps and Naval Unit demobilized on December 21, 1918, there were 3500 students, alumni and instructors of the University in the military service of the nation. Of this number approximately fifty per cent were commissioned



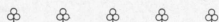
THE GREAT VICTORY MEETING  
Monday, November 11, in the Greek Theatre. In the center, the S. A. T. C. standing at attention.



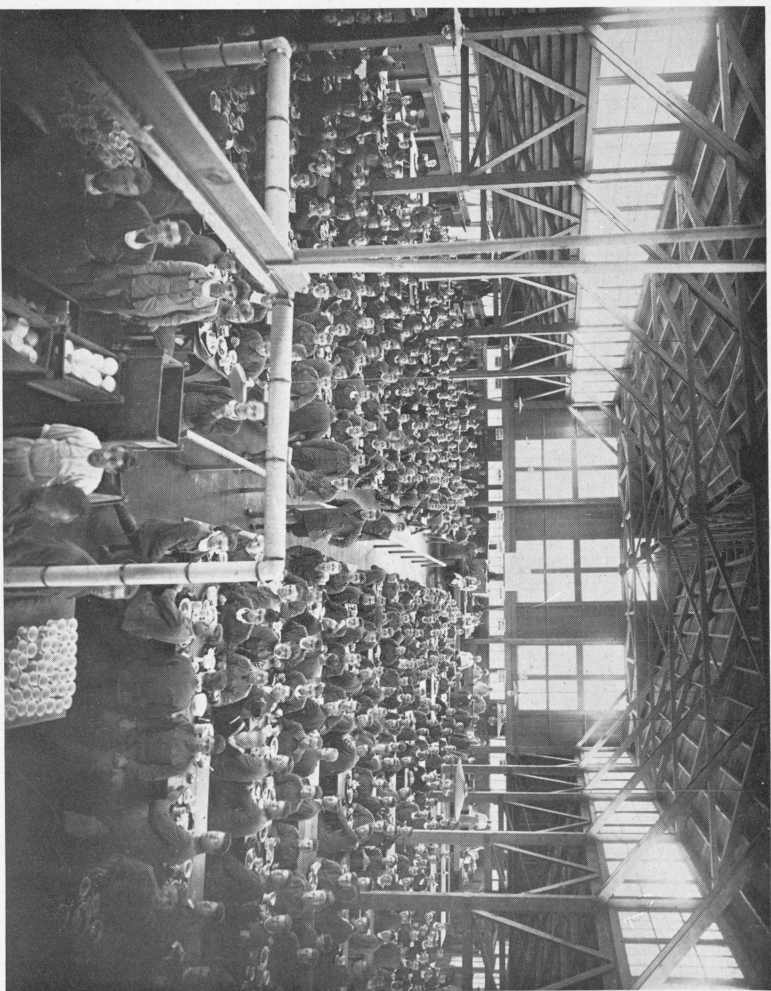
officers, fifteen per cent non-commissioned officers, and of the remaining thirty-five per cent not less than ten per cent were candidates for commissions at officers' training schools. Of every one hundred men in uniform eighty-three wore khaki, fourteen the bluejacket's garb, and three the well-known green of the Marines. More than one hundred members of the faculty received commissions.



On October 1 the University's service flag contained forty-two gold, and twenty silver stars; eight men had received the French *Croix de Guerre*, and ten had been individually cited for bravery under fire. Section 586, S.S.U., a unit of ambulance drivers composed almost entirely of University of California men, wear the Red and Green Cord "Fourargere" awarded for regimental bravery. These are but a few of the instances of specific reward for exceptionally valiant service.



The class of 1917, the first to be graduated after the declaration of war, contributed 440 men to the service. Fifty per cent of these received commissions. The class that contributed the second largest number was that of 1918 with a total of 407 men.



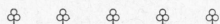
THE CENTRAL MESS HALL

In this huge building, which was erected and completely equipped in a few weeks, meals were served at the rate of 2000 an hour.



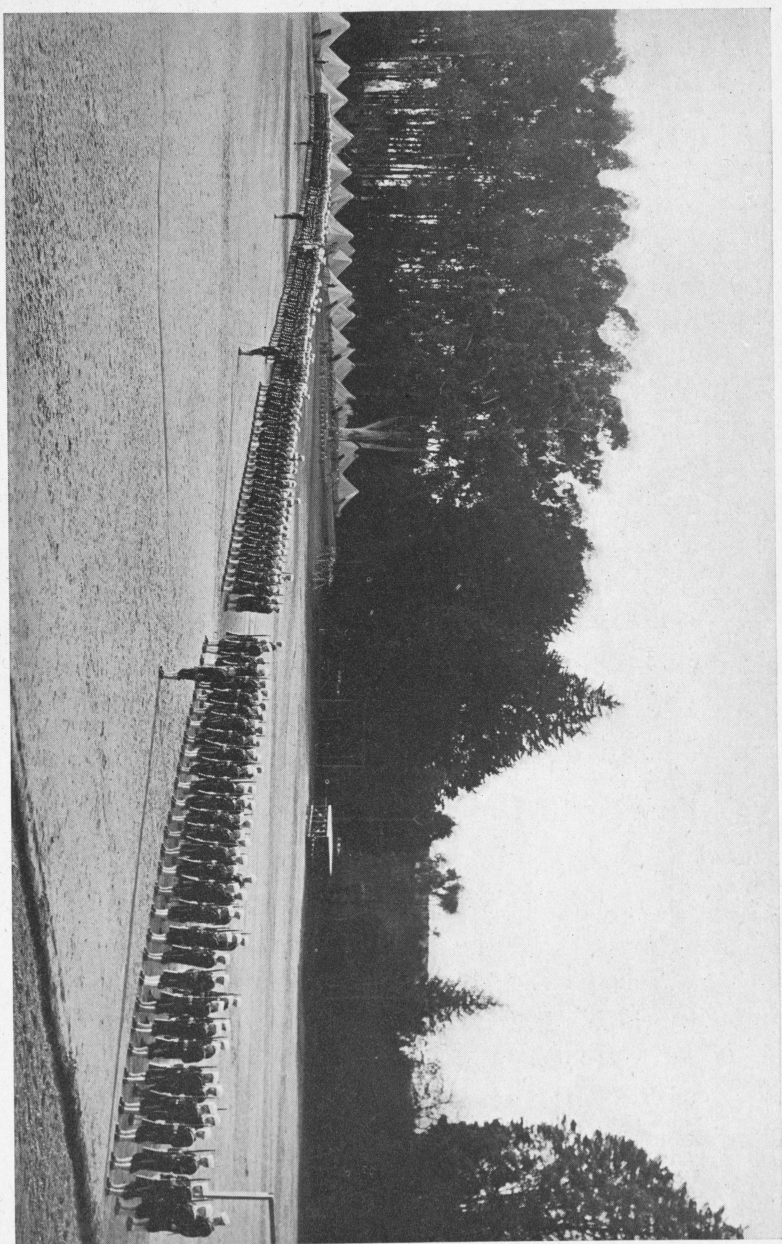
### *Reserve Officers' Training Corps*

From September 20, 1916 to May 15, 1918 there was maintained at the University under General Order No. 49 of the War Department a unit of the Senior Division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, graduates of which were eligible to enter officers' training camps to prepare themselves for commissions in the army. In August, 1917 the unit at Berkeley consisted of forty-seven officers and 1218 non-commissioned officers and privates, but by the twenty-ninth of April, 1918, voluntary enlistment and the operation of the selective service law had reduced this number to a total of 848 officers and men. With the establishment of the Students' Army Training Corps in September, 1918 the Reserve Officers' Training Corps came to an end.



### *Students' Army Training Corps*

Plans for the installation of the Students' Army Training Corps may be said to date from May 8, 1918, when the Secretary of War announced the government's intention of providing military instruction in the colleges and universities throughout the country for all students over eighteen years of age. Students were to be regular soldiers of the Army and their study programmes were to be arranged with a view to the

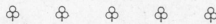


THE NAVAL UNIT—INSPECTION

The raw recruits of October 1 learned in a few weeks to drill like veterans.



branch of service for which they were enrolled. A system was worked out which provided for subsequent transfer either directly to the army or to central officers' training camps. Technical students were to be allowed to stay for a longer period, and both in engineering and medicine there was to be an elimination of all but the essential and fundamental subjects; through this arrangement and the continuous session of the University the professional courses were to be shortened from one to two years. On September 8 the University of California signed a temporary contract with the War Department to provide housing, subsistence and instruction for all men inducted into the unit. Two days after the contract was signed a plan of proposed barracks was approved by the Regents, and work was immediately begun in clearing the site selected. Actual construction was commenced on September 13, and in little more than two weeks three of the eight barracks were completed.



Final figures of the enrollment in the several companies of infantry, artillery, air service, engineers, medical corps, and quartermasters, totaled 1433. Of this number seventy-three were selected within one month after the organization of the Students' Army Training Corps to train for commissions at central camps throughout the country.



#### A CAMP UNDER THE OAKS

A portion of the S. A. T. C. was quartered in tents during the influenza epidemic.



#### S. A. T. C. BARRACKS BUILDINGS

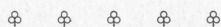
Eight of these structures, each accommodating 250 men, were erected in three weeks.

The demobilization of the Students' Army Training Corps was ordered shortly after the signing of the armistice and completed on December 21.



### *Naval Unit*

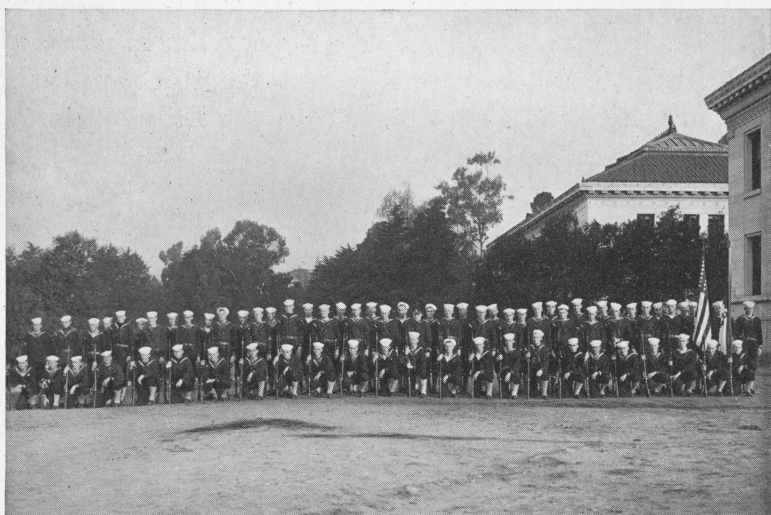
Four hundred and ninety-one sailors comprised the Naval Unit of the University. It was under the jurisdiction of the Naval Reserve Forces. A rear-admiral assigned as commandant was assisted by junior and senior lieutenants. The student-sailors drilled one hour a day, and the remainder of the time was devoted to a study of seamanship, nautical astronomy and navigation, naval regulations, gunnery, and ordnance. Men who had expressed their preference for naval aviation were transferred to aviation camps early in the term, leaving only those preparing themselves for commissions on line duty or for engineering service.



### *Courses in Naval Preparation*

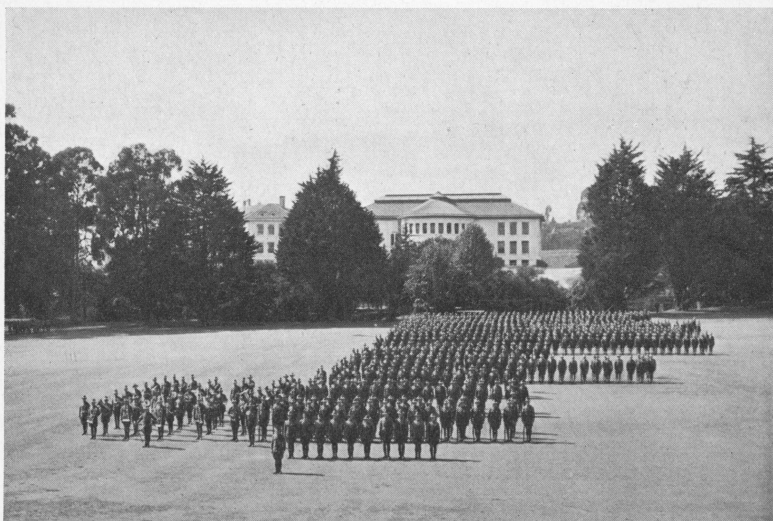
Courses for the training of men who desired to qualify as officers in the United States Naval Forces and in the Merchant Marine were offered as early as the summer of 1917 at San Francisco, San Diego, San Pedro and Los Angeles under the direction of the University Extension Division.





#### SOME OF THE SAILORS

One of the companies of the battalion into which the Naval Unit was organized.



#### THE FLYING CADETS

"Inspection by squadrons" was held every Friday afternoon by the School of Aeronautics.

During a period of one year the enrollment at the first-named school was 200, at the second fifty, at the third thirty-five, and at the Los Angeles branch 122.

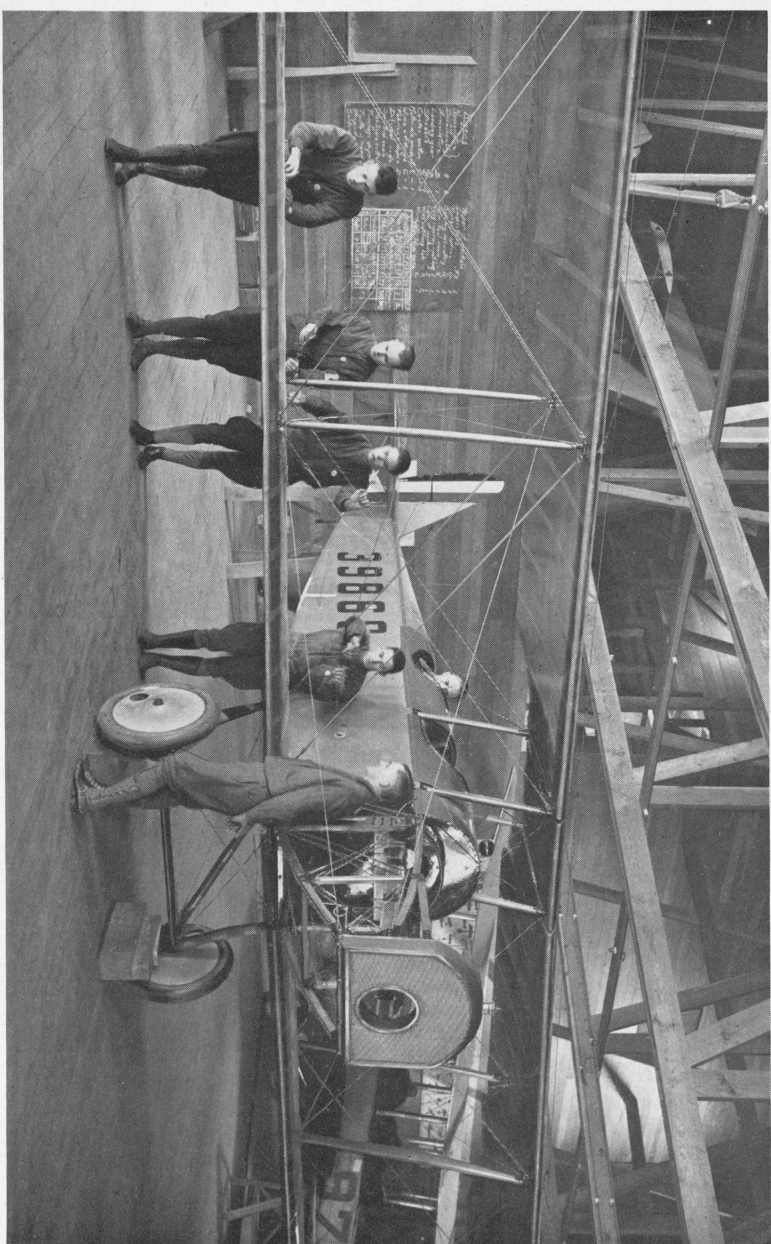
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In January, 1918, ten courses covering the subject matter required in the examinations for the commission of ensign and two additional courses recommended as electives were offered in the curriculum of the University. More than one hundred students were enrolled in one or more of these courses.

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### *School of Military Aeronautics*

In perhaps no other of its war-time activities was the University required to produce results in so short a time as in the School of Military Aeronautics, which was one of six in the entire country. On May 3, 1917, a committee of three members of the faculty, appointed in accordance with a telegram of President Wheeler, left for Toronto, Canada, to observe the ground school of the Royal Flying Corps located at the University of Toronto. On Monday, May 21, classes began and about three weeks later the first temporary laboratory buildings were ready for occupancy. Additional laboratories and barracks buildings became necessary until fourteen buildings had been constructed.



TRUEING UP AN AEROPLANE  
A typical scene in the Rigging Laboratories, School of Military Aeronautics.



In the beginning the classes which entered each week contained twenty-five students; later this number was increased to forty, then to fifty, then to sixty-five and finally to eighty-five. About March 15 the time of the course was lengthened to twelve weeks. The largest enrollment was approximately 1000 in June of the past year, and a larger number was contemplated for the winter of 1919. Of the students who entered the school approximately eighty-five per cent completed the course and were graduated. In all about 3000 men received diplomas.

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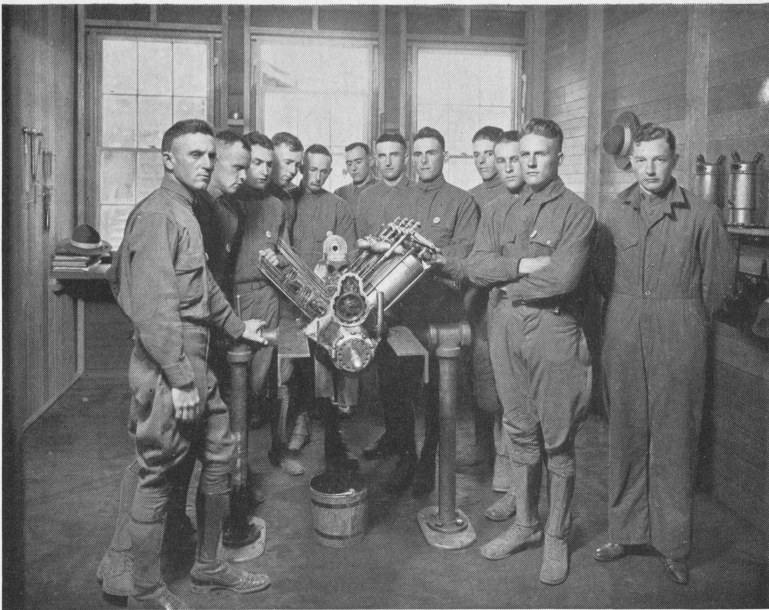
### ***School for Radio Electricians***

It was planned that the Signal Corps School for Radio Electricians should have about three hundred students, and a new building was erected for their accommodation. The first contingent arrived on October 14, and the School was just getting under way when the armistice was signed, and demobilization took place.

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### ***School of Vocational Training***

The University inaugurated the work of the School of Vocational Training on July 1, 1918. One hundred men were under instruction for the two months ending August 31, and another contingent of 100 for the two months ending October 31. They were trained as blacksmiths, radio operators, telegraphers, surveyors, and electricians. University laboratories were used.



#### ASSEMBLING A CURTISS ENGINE

Practical training was given in assembling and disassembling different types of aero-motors.



#### MAIN AVIATION LABORATORIES

In this group of buildings, with a floor space of over 25,000 feet, much of the practical work was done.

## *Military Bureau*

The University of California Military Bureau served the whole Pacific coast and many inland states. It was also a clearing house for students, alumni, and faculty members of the University who desired to find positions in which their individual qualities and specialized training would be of greatest service to the country in the war. Approximately 2500 persons consulted the Bureau every month for information and advice. More than 2000 individuals secured special service with the government through the Bureau. November 1 twenty-four branch offices were established in the state, Alaska and Honolulu. Between January 10 and November 11 the Military Bureau handled



LABORATORY WORK IN RADIO OPERATION

An important part of the work done in the Vocational Section of the S. A. T. C.





#### A GROUP OF AVIATION BARRACKS

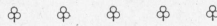
In addition to these campus barracks several large buildings adjacent to the campus were used.



#### INTERIOR OF AVIATION BARRACKS

Equally neat and orderly arrangements were to be observed in all the sleeping quarters.

more than 26,000 pieces of mail, attended to the wants of nearly 17,500 persons, and nominated for service 1170 military, and 287 civilian applicants.



### *Medical School*

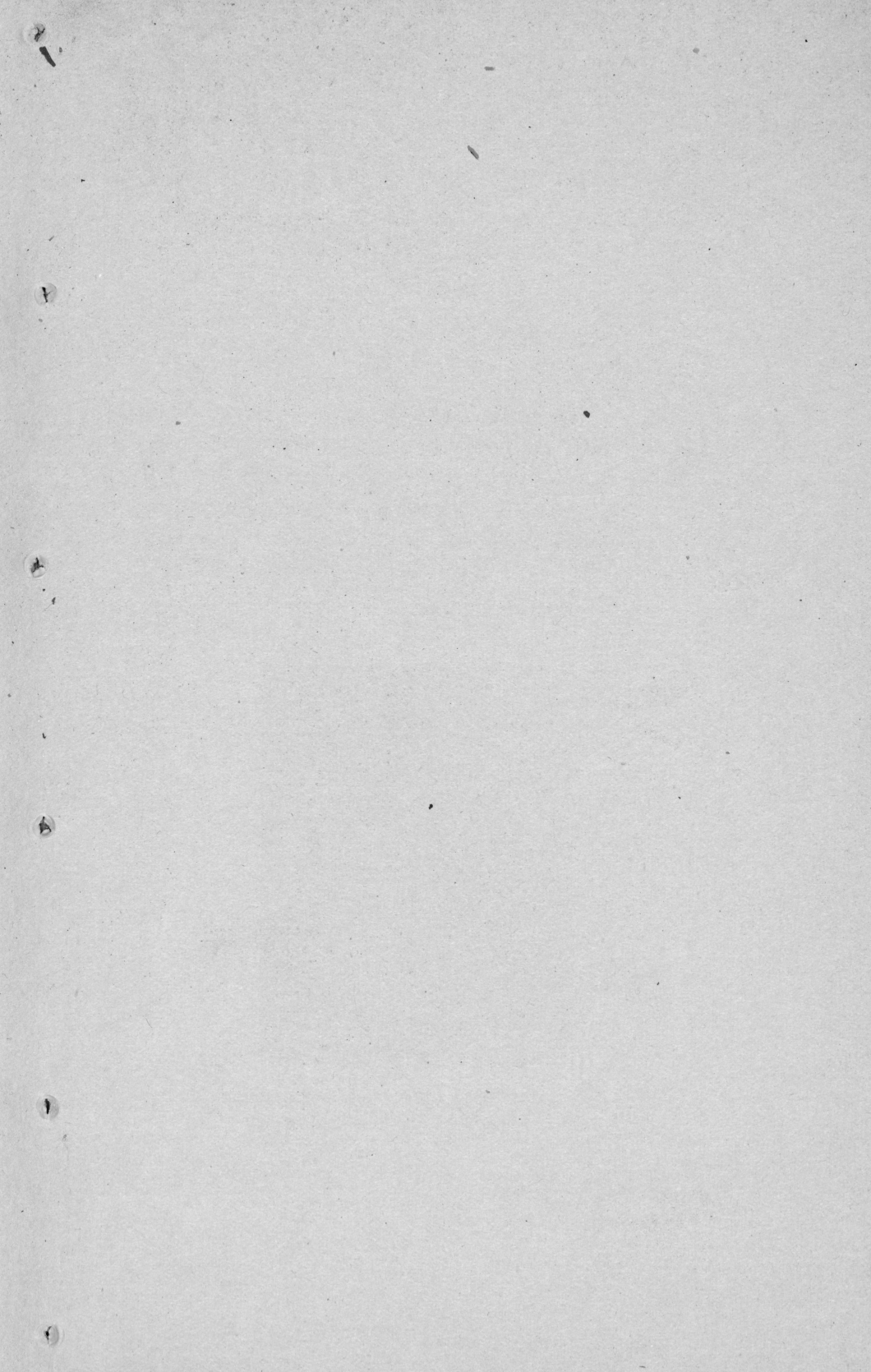
The University Medical School was "called into action" almost at the outbreak of the war. Besides organizing Base Hospital No. 30 for overseas duty the School gave special attention to selected groups of medical officers from the United States Army in the surgical treatment of fractures, wounds and shock.



PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN BLACKSMITHING

Members of the Vocational Section, S. A. T. C., forging a frog.

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